

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

Our London, Paris, Madrid and Vienna
Correspondence.

Speech of the Earl of Elgin on Europe and America.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

&c.,
&c.,
&c.

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1856.

*Opinion in Diplomatic Circles in London in Favor of the
 Probability of Peace—The Printing of the English People
 Strongly in Favor of Another Campaign—A Peace of
 Present only a Hollow Truce—A War of Principles—Our
 Position to Follow—Financial Condition of England—Mr.
 Buchanan and the London Times—Theatrical and Musical
 Gossip, &c.*

The opinion of the diplomatic corps in London is that peace is not far off. This conclusion is based upon the fact that the Russian Government has been obliged to be interested in nearly all the parties concerned to put an end to the war, and to prevent the possibility of a return to hostilities. In previous letters I have distinctly stated that it is the earnest desire of the Empress of the French to get out of the war; and the notwithstanding all the warlike sentiments put in his mouth by the English journals, he still entertains the same view and the same purpose. It is almost impossible that he may be dragged into another campaign by the force of circumstances, for Russia may be debilitated, and pre-estimate all the chances of arrangement has gone by, but Louis Napoleon will not allow a victory to pass that will not be followed by a struggle that the popular feeling of England is against at present. Another campaign, to retrieve the disasters and loss of *protege* of the two previous years, is the earnest wish of the people of this country. So hearty and unanimous is it is sentiment, that even the trading classes would cheerfully submit to double taxation for another year, in order to wipe out the discredit of the failure of the military attack on the Bazar, to say nothing of the immense expeditions to the Baltic. It ought to be borne in mind, though, that England, instead of suffering by the war far less than has really resulted, by the opening of new markets for her manufactures, and the fact that she will be enabled hereafter to explore and more surely to trade in India. Besides she considers Russia a dangerous power.

those intrigues and arms may no day share their supremacy in India, and she is therefore all the more desirous to go on with the war, till her formidable foe is seriously crippled in her resources and exhausted to such an extent as to make her aggressive less likely in the future. The public mind of this country is, therefore, in great perplexity at the present writing. They respect that the French Emperor is inclined to peace, and they know if he refuses to go on, they must abandon their place, and come to terms of compromise. They are also aware that both their own craft and aristocracy areaverse to the war, from apprehension as to what it will only add the democracy. You may suppose, then, that if peace is forced upon the country, a violent internal agitation must ensue, that will lead to God knows what. Lord Palmerston is the embodiment of the war policy; and if he find it impossible to prevent or upset peace negotiations, he will give

the signal of excitement by throwing up his office and refusing to consent to an Anglo-Lux peace. He will thus be able to play off the two nations against each other in a paralytic tussle to annoy and perplex his rivals as well as to vent his own spleen. He will venture to predict that if a peace is patched up at last, it will be little more than a hollow truce, and that the day will not be far distant when the Allies will compel not sooner or later some "waiver" such terms as will be necessary to popular demands as to peace. It is in hypothesis not very highly probable.

member to denote the differences and arrange the settlement. The answer of Russia is daily looked for, and the Russian Government is not without its influence; thus among the prospects of peace, the Bank of Russia continues in an uneasy state, and there is a talk of further discounts will be higher. There is danger that the commercial world which is quite tight enough as it is. However, trade is brisk enough, and credit never depressed on a European basis.

THE HERRIN from a London paper, says that a speech made by Mr. Buchanan our Minister, a year ago, favorable to the allies, is liable to serious objections for it happens to be totally untrue. The occasion was a dinner given by the British Government at the Grosvenor, where Mr. Buchanan was a guest; and as it is

the rule of the "futility" that no speechmaking is a mistake. It follows logically he could not have been the "best" speaker. The "best" speaker would be Mr. Buchanan, without being timely, is very properly mentioned, and during his short career in England he has successfully abstained from any act or words that could have been construed as a slur on the efforts of the other usual efforts made in this country to win over the American Minister to a somewhat too favorable consideration of English views, and schemes may not have been so successful as they might have been. This may account for the attacks of the *Tim*'s newspaper. By this bye, the *Times* has repudiated with its usual ability the elaborate article of the *Washington Union*. The *Times* is not deficient in point, but it wanders into the sad

error of making an unnecessary attack upon England, which is a singular copy from the mouth of a Frenchman, and a singular copy of a Frenchman, who is an English person in his day may be true, but it would be strange if they had not altered or improved in all the intervening years. These indiscriminate attacks upon England, and upon the English press, in the *Times*, in its rejoinder, make as great a mistake in a sweeping charge against the whole of the American press, which it deems as below the standard of the *Times*, as it does in its charge against the whole of the *Times*, which might have reflected with greater weight on those journals that had provoked its wrath, if it had made a proper distinction in favor of the rest.

It is a singular error of the *Times* to suppose that the English will make the race. It is singular the English to suppose

For this special buffoonery, which, however, is especially addressed to the ladies of the respectable and an enormous variety of Drury Lane, and the well-known Professor Anderson, who has wandered over the confines of magic into the realm of pantomime. Drury Lane has produced a new and original comedy, which is intended to assist the magician in converting the attack into a new advertisement, or he announces a "til for til" that will turn the laugh against his presumptions as a conjurer. The play is a very good one, and is well worth much seeing. Jerry has had the tact to purchase and fortunes into the hands of the most skillful and influential of all the managerial tribe, Mr. Mitchell, ex-actor, and Mr. Mitchell's act, respectability and conciliatory

...apparently have made him of years past his rise to the
 ...the ... of the past. Whatever ...
 ...and very little he ... becomes ...
 ...achievable and ... Jenny ...
 ...which would have ... result, if any one ...
 ...in making ... result with Ben.
 A NEW YORKER.

OUR PAST Correspondence.
 PAID, Jan. 10, 1886.
 Arrival of Five more ...
 ...to the Emperor—A Technical ...
 ...Military ... The Peace ...

On the occasion of the grand entry of the Imperial Guard, of which the scanty measure of time afforded me only permitted, I gave you an imperfect description. The ceremony was rendered incomplete by the non-arrival of five battalions. Since the 20th—the date on which these companies received such an enthusiastic welcome from the inhabitants—these five battalions have arrived, and yesterday made their entry into Paris in due form. The sympathies of the populace were not a whit less violently manifested than on the former occasion. Now as they

The scene was no mere ideal representation, but a great fact in the story of our century. Maimed, toll-wounded and bending under the laurels of victory, these were the surviving heritors of troops whose gigantic deeds of valor had been the theme of their father's pulgoy, and though the Emperor was not at their head, Gen. Neli, his chief-of-stamp, and their commander at Sebastopol, as he carried them through the broad esplanade of the Boulevard towards the court of the Follies where his Majesty and a brilliant staff waited to receive them, their reception was not less graphic, touching and universal than that which followed the more imposing entry of the

20th. The day was not so fine nor the streets so clean nor the crowd so numerous, but the houses were adorned with banners, the windows were full of gentle dames, and the rough blouses on the pave marched by the side of the gallant fellows, and to the sound of beating drums they promptly moved towards the spot where from imperial lips they were to receive the welcome so important to them.